

THE PATTERNS OF INDONESIAN BLEND WORDS

*Menur Permatasari*¹
*Ichwan Suyudi*²

¹*permata_menur@yahoo.com*
²*ichwan@staff.gunadarma.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

The writers try to research this field because it is very important to comprehend the patterns of Indonesian blend words. Some of people are still confused between Indonesian blend words and Indonesian acronyms. The aims of this research are to find out the patterns of Indonesian blend words and to find out the phonotactic patterns from every Indonesian blend words that are gotten. In this paper the writers use descriptive qualitative method as the method of the research. The source of the data is taken from Kompas newspaper. The result of the study shows that Indonesian blend words are divided into five terms and have 64 patterns. They are Indonesian blend word which consist of two words are 21 patterns, Indonesian blend word which consists of three words are 20 patterns, Indonesian blend word which consists of four words are 15 patterns, Indonesian blend word which consists of five words are 7 patterns and Indonesian blend word which consists of six words is 1 pattern. The writers found 108 phonotactic patterns from the sample of Indonesian blend words which has been analyzed. Each of Indonesian blend words has a phonotactic pattern.

Keywords: Blend Words, Pattern, and Phonotactic

BACKGROUND

In daily life, people need a means to communicate each other. Such means is a language. Every country has its own mother language to communicate each other. The language can be improved in accordance with the development of globalization era. Along with the development of the age, information and technology have affected the numbers of vocabulary of a language. But not all the words can be improved especially in increasing the number of nouns. The writers took this topic in the research is because the writers are interested in finding out the patterns of blend words in Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, according to *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia*. Acronym is the process of forming words by way of abbreviating a concept that had been realized in the construction of more than a word. This process produces a word that called an acronym. So, an acronym can call an abbreviation. For example; *Pilkada* (*Pemilihan Kepala Daerah*), *Balita* (*Bawah Lima Tahun*). From the explanation, we can see that the principle of blend word in Bahasa Indonesia mixes up with Indonesian acro-

nym. Thus, the writers are curious to find out the forming of pattern of Indonesian blend which is used in the *Kompas* articles.

Phonotactic is the study of the possible arrangement of the sounds of a language in the words of that language. <http://dictionary.reverso.net/english-definition/phonotactics>. Phonotactics is a branch of phonology that studies the permissible strings of phonemes in a language. The syllable is a central unit in phonotactic description, although sometimes the principles governing the distribution of phonemes go beyond the confines of a single syllable. <http://www.personal.reading.ac.uk/~llsroach/phon2/mitko/syllable.htm>

Blend words are the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However blending typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word. For example: gasoline + alcohol = gasohol. (Yule, 2006: 55). According to Rodman and Fromkin, two words may be combined to produce blends. Blends are

similar to compounds but parts of the words that are combined are deleted and so they are “less than” compounds. *Smog*, from smoke + fog; *motel*, from motor + hotel; and *urinalysis*, from urine + analysis are example of blends that have attained full lexical status in English. (1998:89)

According to Kridalaksana (2009), he divided it into five types of abbreviating word, fragmenting, acronym, contraction, and letter symbol. (1) Abbreviation is one of process result of shortening word in the form of letter or a combination of letter, it spelled letter by letter. For examples are DKI (Daerah Khusus Ibukota), PBB (Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa), PAN (Partai Amanat Nasional), or it is not spelled letter by letter. For example dll (dan lain-lain), dng (dengan), dst (dan seterusnya). (2) Fragmenting is a process of shortening word which is taken one of lexeme. For examples are Prof (professor), Bu (ibu), Pak (bapak). (3) Acronym is the approach of process in combining a letter or syllable or other part which is written and spelled as a word and has been fulfill principle of Bahasa Indonesia. For example FKIP /efkip/ not /ef/, /ka/, /i/, /pe/, ABRI /abri/ not /a/, /be/, /er/, /i/, AMPI /ampi/ not /a/, /em/, /pe/, /i/. (4) Contraction is a process of shortening word which cut a basic lexeme or combination lexeme. For examples are sendratari (seni drama dan tari), berdikari (berdiri di atas kaki sendiri), rudal (peluru kendali). (5) Letter symbol is a process of shortening as a result one letter or more which draw a quantity basic concept, unit or element. For examples are g (gram), cm (centimeter), J (joule).

From the definition above the theory which is related to the blend word is acronym and contraction. It proves in the explanation of Kridalaksana (2009). In his book, he said that, it is difficult to distinguish between contractions and acronyms. There is overlapping between contractions and acronyms. Kridalaksana found several ways in forming Indonesian blend words. There are (1) Taking the first syllable from each word (ex : Nalo = Nasional Lotere, Orba = Orde Baru, Orla = Orde Lama, Latker = Latihan Kerja, Komdis = Komando Distrik (2) Taking the first syllable from first word and taking completely word (ex : Banstir = Banting Stir, Angair = Angkutan Air), (3) Taking the last

syllable from each word (ex : Gatrik = Tenaga Listrik, Lisin = Ahli Mesin, Girlan = Pinggir Jalan, Menwa = Resimen Mahasiswa), Purrat = Tempur Darat, Rogasar = Biro Harga Pasar), (4) Taking the first syllable from the first and the second word and the first letter from next word (ex: Himpa = Himpunan Peternak Ayam, Markoak = Markas Komando Angkatan Kepolisian), Taking the first syllable from each word with conjunction deletion (ex: Anpuda = Angkatan Pusat dan Daerah) (5) Taking the first letter from each phrase and taking the first of two letters from the last word (ex : Aika = Arsitek Insinyur Karya, Aipda = Ajun Inspektur Polisi Dua), (6) Taking the first of two letters from each word (ex : Unud = Universitas Udayana, Bapefi = Badan Penyalur Film), (Kridalaksana, 2009:159-172)

This research is very important to comprehend the patterns of Indonesian blend word because some people are still confused between Indonesian blend words and Indonesian acronyms. The study of this research only focused on finding the patterns in Indonesian blend words (taking the first syllable, taking the last syllable, taking the various syllable) from Kompas newspaper in May, 8th 2010 until June, 8th 2010. Thus, word formation processes except blending such as coinage word, borrowing, compounding, clipping, backformation, acronym and derivation were excluded.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this paper, the writers employ descriptive qualitative method as the methodology of research. Qualitative research is a research that describes phenomena in words instead of number or measure (Wiersima, 1995:12). The writers took the data from the Kompas newspaper on May 8th 2010 until June 8th 2010 as a source of data. The data in this paper are Indonesian blend words.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

(1). Blend Words Which Consist of Two Words Taking the First syllable from Each Word (Indonesian Blend Words → Phonotactic). For examples are : Pemprov (Pemerintah + Provinsi)→ ((CVC) 1 +

(CCVC) 2). The first syllable from the first word + the second syllable from the second word. The first element “*pem*” is taken from the first syllable of the first word *pemerintah*. The second element “*prov*” is taken from the first syllable of the second word *provinsi*. We can get the blend *pemprov* by combining the first syllable of the first word and the first syllable of the second word. As a result we get the blend word (*pem* + *prov*). Blend Words Which Consist of Three Words Taking the First of Three Letters from Each Word (Indonesian Blend Words → Phonotactic. For examples are Jamkesmas (Jaminan + Kesehatan + Masyarakat) → ((VC) 1 + (VC) 2). The first of three letters of the first word + the first of two letters of the second word + the first of two letters of the third word.

The first element “*jam*” is taken from the first of three letters of the first word *jaminan*. The second element “*kes*” is taken from the first of three letters of the second word *kesehatan*. The third element “*mas*” is taken from taken from the first of three letters of the third word *masyarakat*. We can get the blend *jamkesmas* by combining the first of three letters of the first word, the first of two letters of the second word and the first of two letters of the third word. As a result we get the blend word (*jam* + *kes* + *mas*).

Blend Words Which Consist of Four Words Taking the First Syllable from the First and Second Word and Taking the First Letter from the Next Word. (Indonesian Blend Words → Phonotactic). For examples are Paraku (Pasukan + Rakyat + Kalimantan + Utara) → ((CV) 1 + (CV) 2 + (C) 3 + (V) 4). For examples are the first syllable of the first word + the first syllable of the second word + the first letter of the third word + the first letter of the fourth word

The first element “*pa*” is taken from the first syllable of the first word *pasukan*. The second element “*ra*” is taken from the first syllable of the second word *rakyat*. The third element “*k*” is taken from the first letter of the third word *Kalimantan*. The fourth element “*u*” is taken from the first letter of the fourth word *utara*. We can get the blend *paraku* by combining the first syllable of the first word, the first syllable of the second word, the first letter of the third word and the

first letter of the fourth word. As a result we get the blend word (*pa* + *ra* + *k* + *u*).

Blend Words Which Consist of Five Words Taking the First Syllable from the First and the Second Word and Taking the First Letter from the Next Word. Formappi

(Forum + Masyarakat + Peduli + Parlemen + Indonesia) → ((CVC) 1 + (CV) 2 + (C) 3 + (C) 4 + (V) 5) the first syllable of the first word + the first syllable of the second word + the first letter of the third word + the first letter of the fourth word + the first letter of the fifth word. The first element “*for*” is taken from the first syllable of the first word *forum*. The second element “*ma*” is taken from the first syllable of the second word *masyarakat*. The third element “*p*” is taken from the first letter of the third word *peduli*. The fourth element “*p*” is taken from the first letter of the fourth word *parlemen*. The fifth element “*i*” is taken from the first letter of the fifth word *Indonesia*. We can get the blend *formappi* by combining the first syllable of the first word, the first syllable of the second word, the first letter of the third word, the first letter of the fourth word and the first letter of the fifth word. As a result we get the blend word (*for* + *ma* + *p* + *p* + *i*).

Blend Words Which Consist of Six Words . Taking the First Syllable from the First Word and the First Letter from the Next Word. Perpamsi (Persatuan + Perusahaan + Air + Minum + Seluruh + Indonesia) → ((CVC) 1 (C) 2 + (V) 3 + (C) 4 + (C) 5 + (V) 6). The first syllable of the first word + from the first letter of the second word + the first letter of the third word + the first letter of the fourth + the first letter of the fifth word + the first letter of the sixth word.

The first element “*per*” is taken from the first syllable of the first word *persatuan*. The second element “*p*” is taken from the first letter of the second word *perusahaan*. The third element “*a*” is taken from the first letter of the third word *air*. The fourth element “*m*” is taken from the first letter of the fourth word *minum*. The fifth element “*s*” is taken from the first letter of the fifth word *seluruh*. The sixth element “*i*” is taken from the first letter of the sixth word *Indonesia*. We can get the blend *perpamsi* by combining the first syllable of the first word, the first letter of the second word, the first

letter of the third word, the first letter of the fourth, the first letter of the fifth word and the first letter of the sixth word. As a result we get the blend word (per + p + a + m + s + i).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The writers found 178 Indonesian blend words in *Kompas* newspaper but only 108 Indonesian blend words which are analyzed and based on result of the research the writers conclude, there are 64 patterns of Indonesian blend words. Each of patterns has an Indonesian blend words sample and every Indonesian blend words sample has a phonotactic pattern. As a result, the writers found 108 phonotactic patterns from the sample of Indonesian blend words.

Suggestion

The writers suggest to the other researchers to make comparative study between Indonesian blend words and English blend words and find the similarities and differences both of them. And the last one, the writers suggest to the other researcher to discuss about whether Indonesia blend words influence to the slang language in Bahasa Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Allerton, D. J. 1979. *Essentials of Grammatical Theory a Consensus View of Syntax and Morphology*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2008. *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia (Pendekatan Proses)*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Creswell, J. W. 1994. *Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative*

- Approach*. California: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Crystal, David. 1994. *Dictionary of Language and Languages*. London: Penguin Books.
- Fromkin Victoria & Robert Rodman. 1998. *An Introduction to Language Sixth Edition*. Los Angeles: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2009. *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Merriam, S.B. 1988. *Case Study Reseacrh in Education: A Qualitative Approach*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- ,Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia. 1993. *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan* (RI. No. 0543a/u/1987). Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
- Quirk, Randolp. 2003. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
- Valimaa-Blum, Rita. 2005. *Cognitive Phonology in Construction Grammar: Analytic Tools for Student of English*. Berlin: Walter De Gruyter GambH and CO.KG.
- Wiersima, W. 1995. *Research Method in Education*. Massachusetts: A Simon and Schuster Company.
- Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language Third Edition*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Zdenek, Salzmman. 1998. *Language, Culture and Society an Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology Second Edition*. Colorado: Westview Press.